

# Contrasting Ice Production Characteristics in Stratiform Mixed-phase Clouds over the North and South Poles

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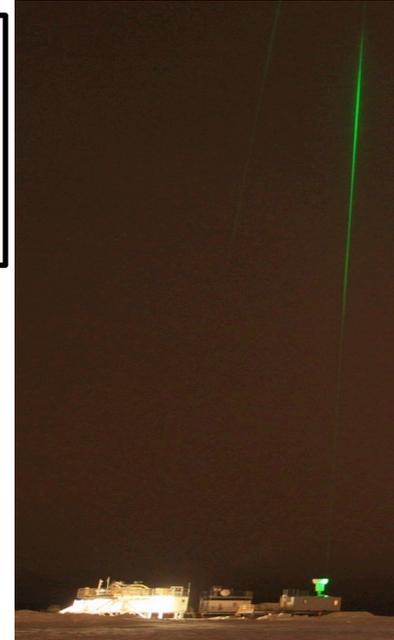
0313, 2017

# Different Aerosol and Dynamical Environment

- NSA, a polluted and less dynamically active state.
- McMurdo, a pristine, colder, and more dynamically active state.
- Coincident lidar and cloud radar measurements for identifying stratiform mixed-phase clouds



Cloud radars  
and lidars at  
McMurdo



**NSA**  
**Barrow**

**2011.07-2015.12**

**AWARE**  
**McMurdo**  
**(AWR)**

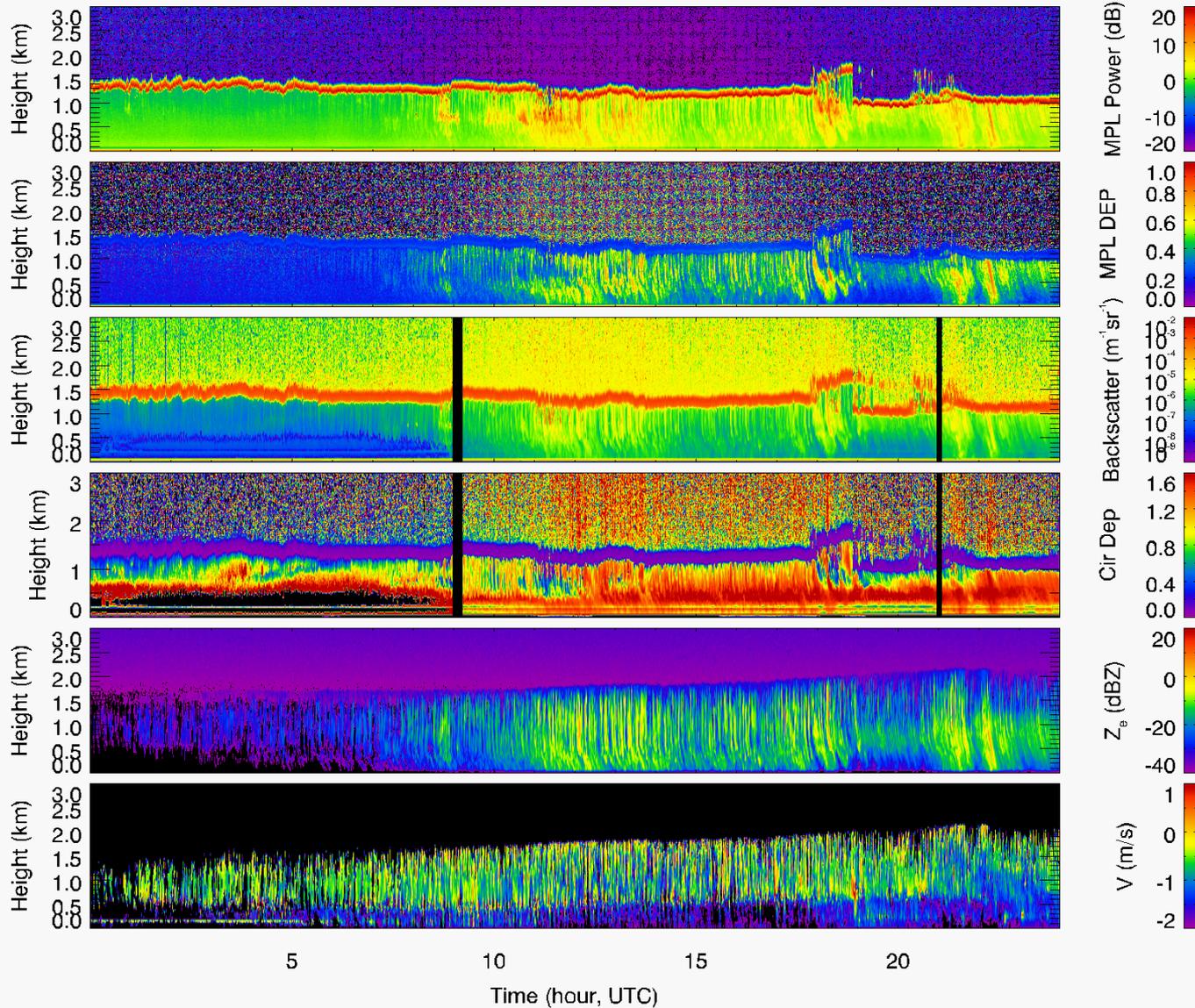
**2015.12-2017.01**

**CloudSat /**  
**CALIPSO**

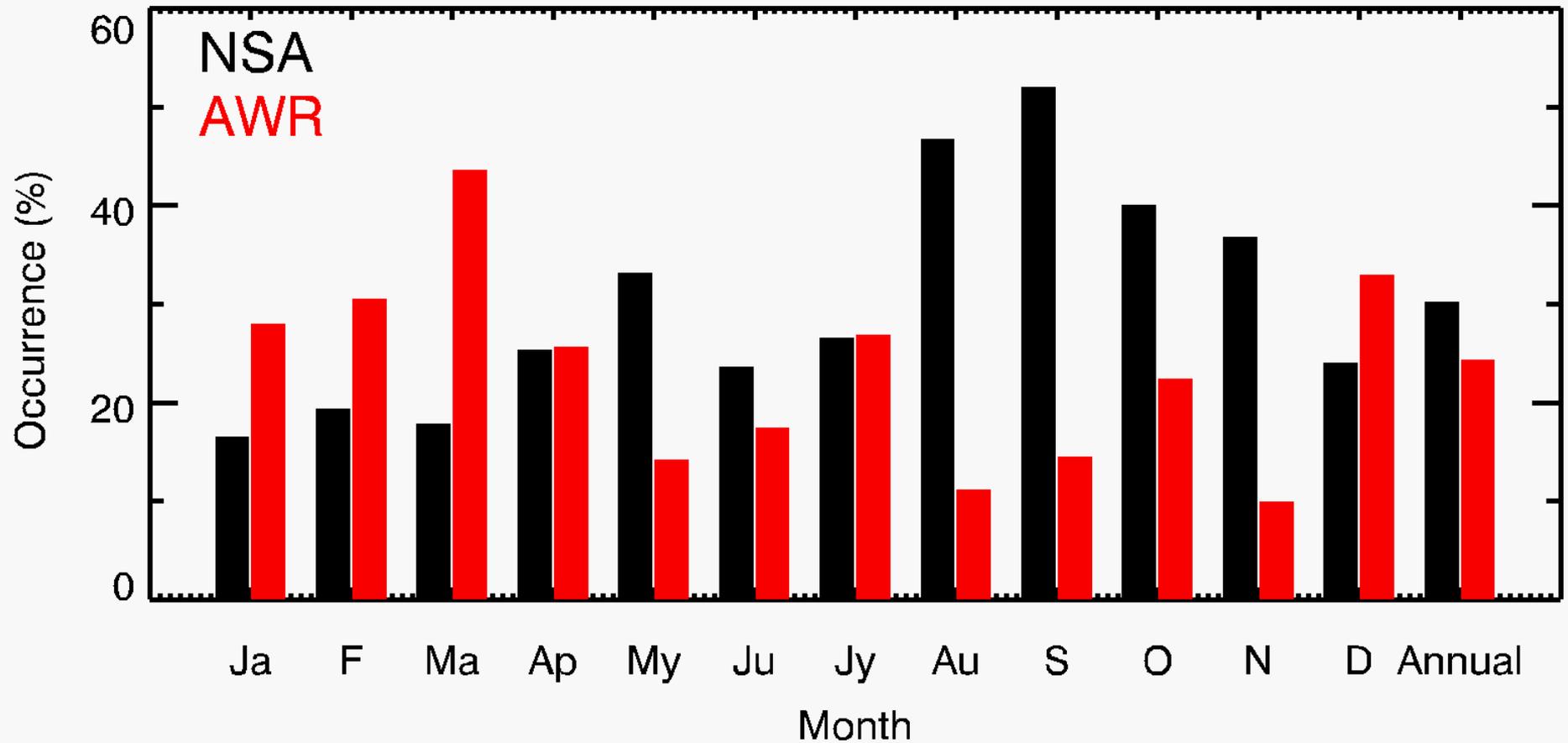
**2006.06-2010.06**

# AWARE MPL+HSRL+KAZR case

awrmplpolfsM1.b1.20160304.000005.cdf

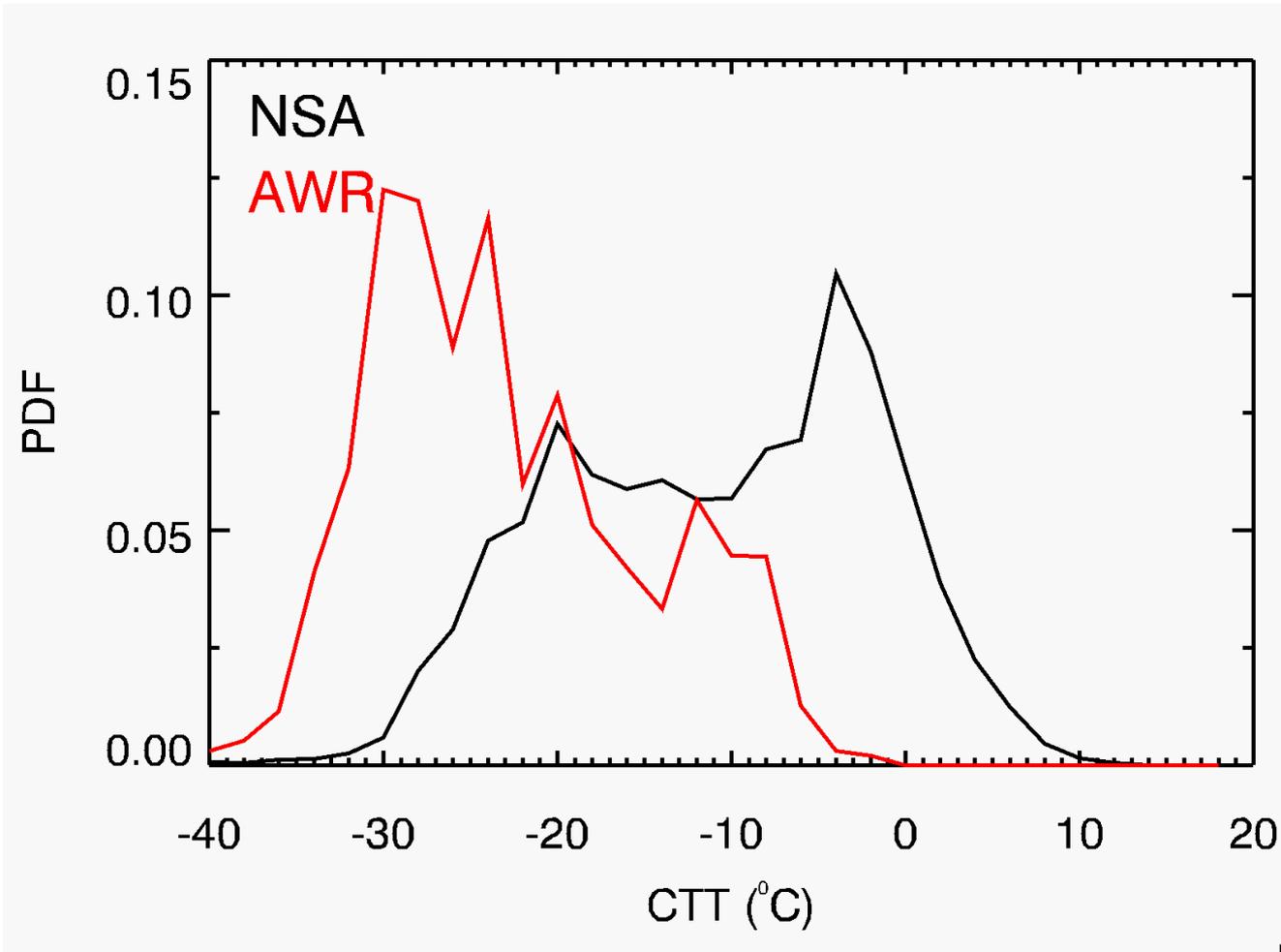


# Stratiform Cloud Occurrences



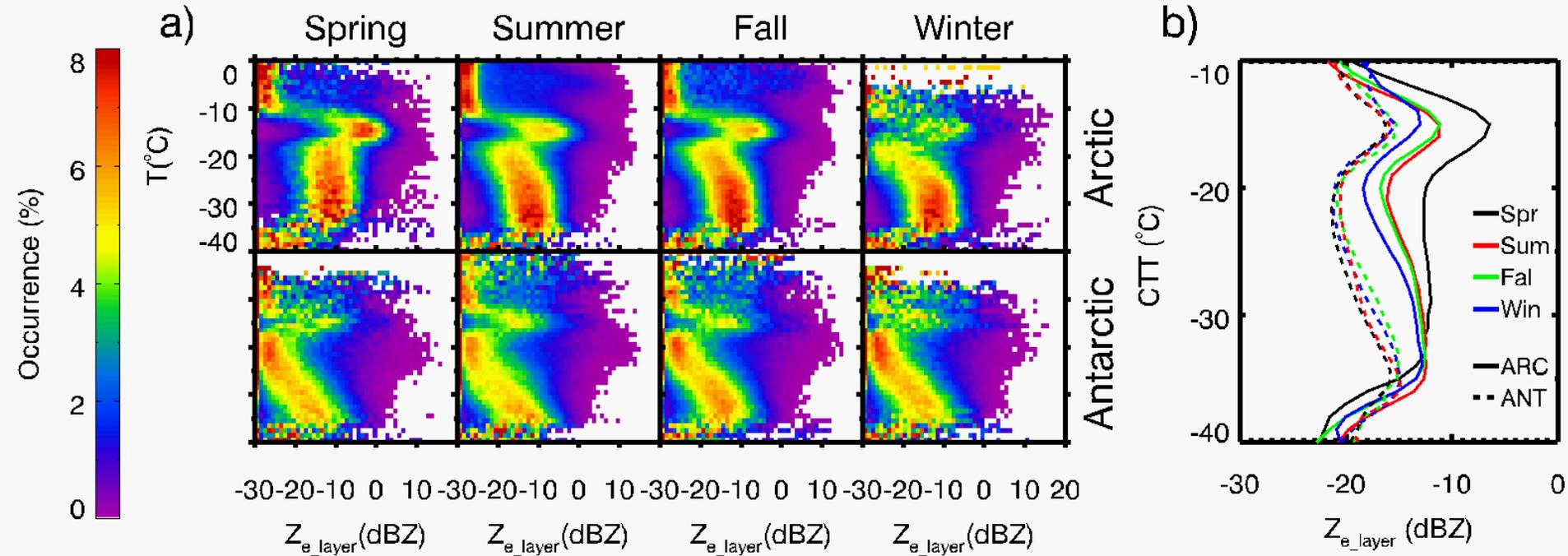
- Annual stratiform cloud occurrence of 30% at NSA and 24% at AWR.
- Maximum occurrences during Summer at both NSA and AWR.

# Stratiform Cloud Occurrences



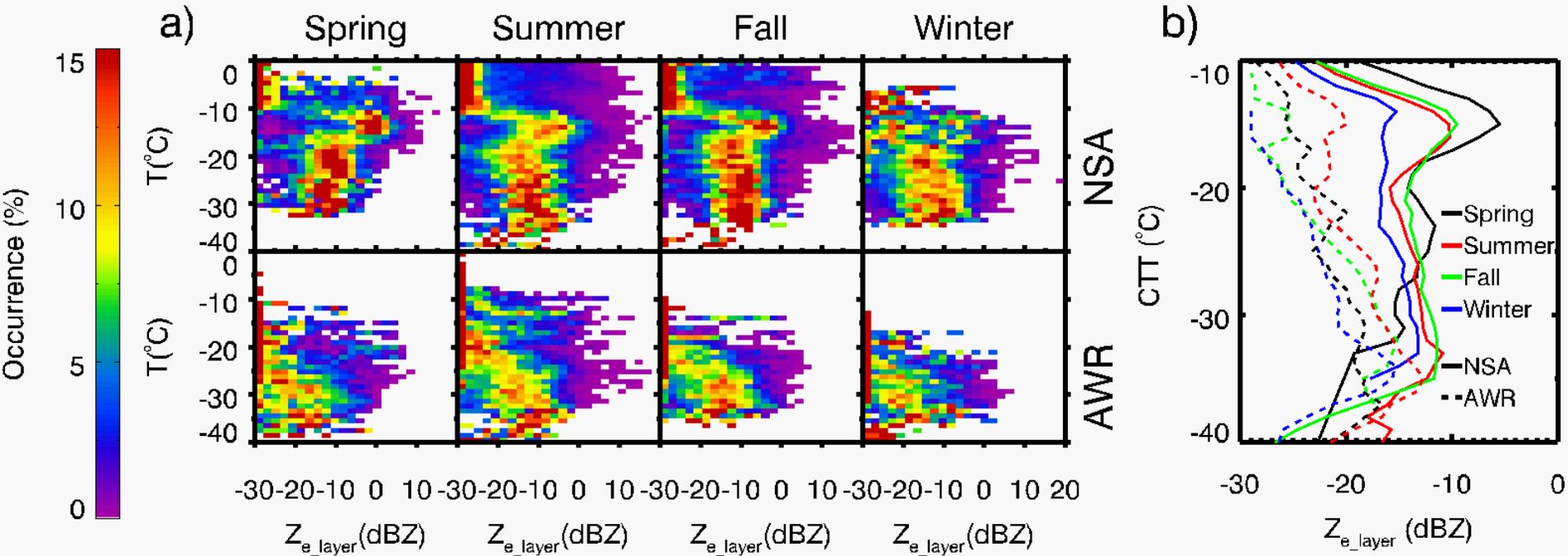
- Most stratiform clouds have cloud top temperatures (CTTs) in the range between -40 and 0 °C.

# Ice Production Characteristics in Polar Stratiform Mixed-phase Clouds (SMCs)



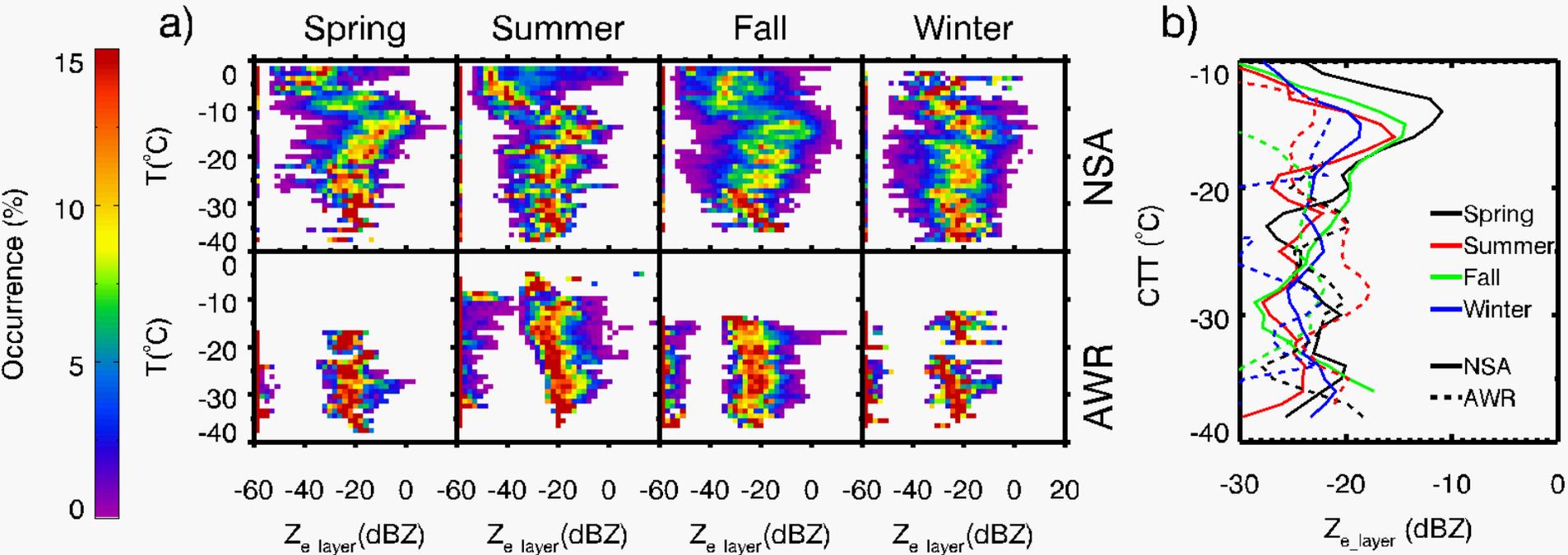
- A-Train measurements over entire Arctic and Antarctic.
- $Z_{e\_layer}$  (mean  $Z_e$  between cloud top and 500 m below) strongly depends on cloud top temperature (CTT).
- Strong seasonal variations of  $Z_{e\_layer}$  over the Arctic.

# Ice Production Characteristics in Polar SMCs



- A-Train measurements within a  $5^\circ$  (Latitude) x  $10^\circ$  (Longitude) box centered in NSA and McMurdo.
- AWR has maximum  $Z_{e\_layer}$  during austral Summer and minima during Winter.

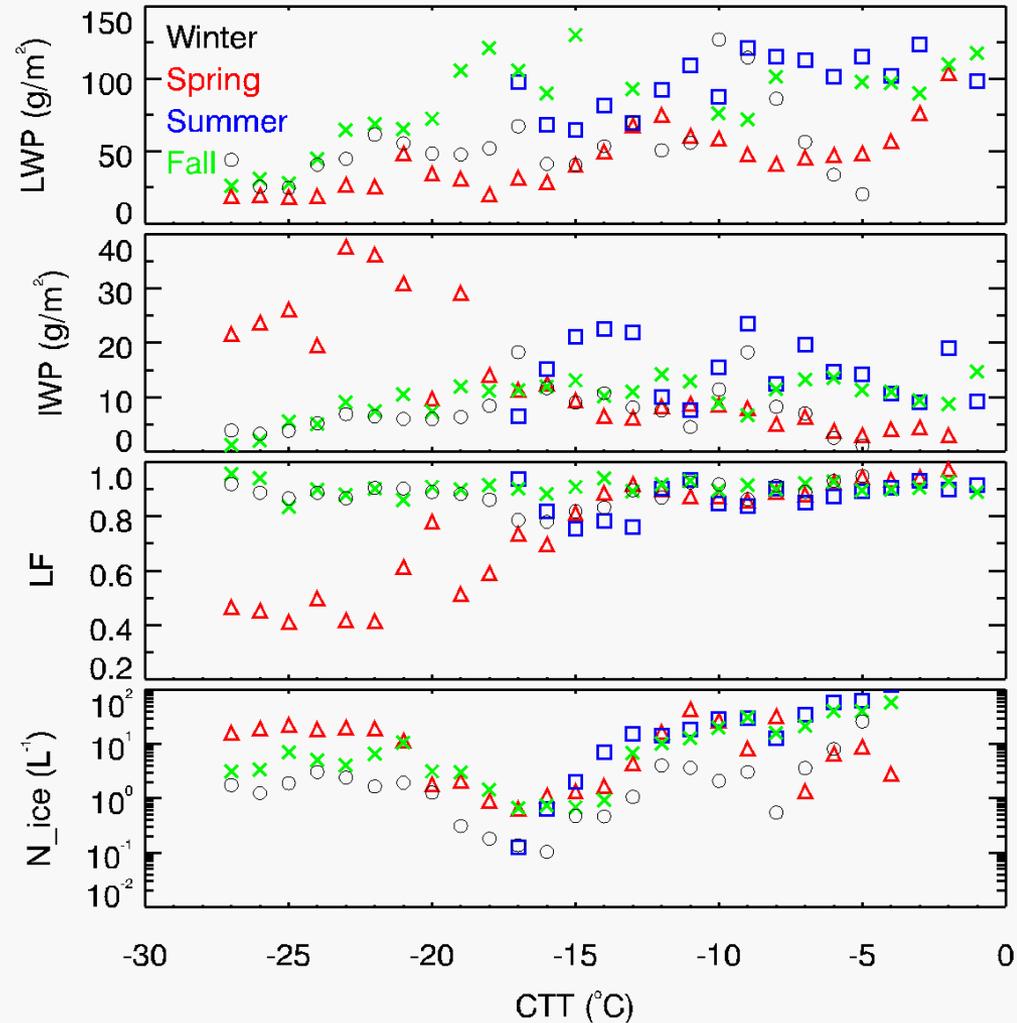
# Ice Production Characteristics in Polar SMCs



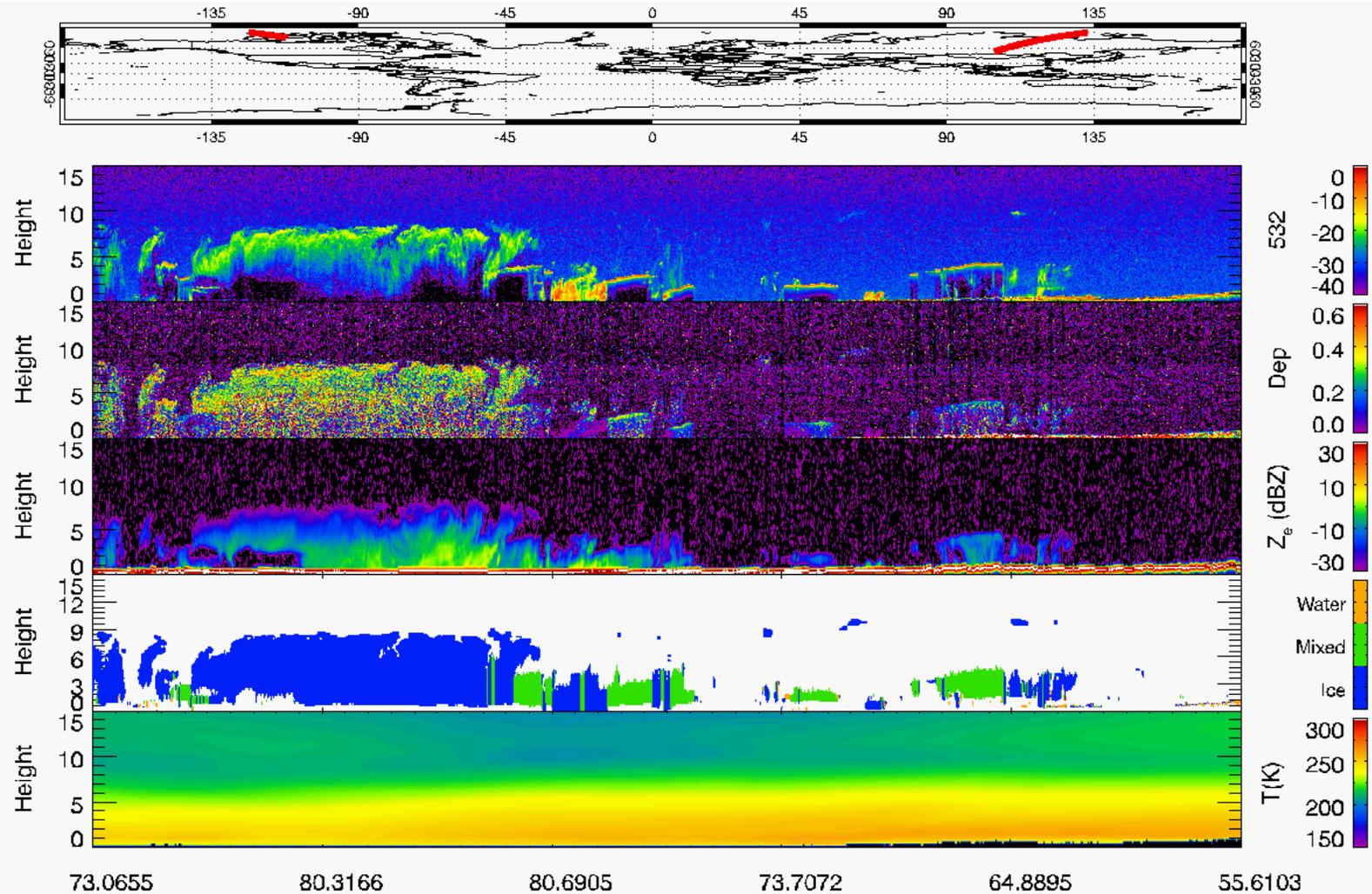
- Ground-based remote sensing measurements over NSA and McMurdo.

# Liquid Mass Fraction in SMCs over the NSA site

- Spring season has the smallest LWP at all CTTs and the largest IWP and  $N_{ice}$  at CTT lower than  $-15$  °C.
- Higher IWP and  $N_{ice}$  during Spring season could be related to more dust events (Zhao, 2012).
- LFs are high ( $>0.8$ ) most of the time, different than in convective clouds.

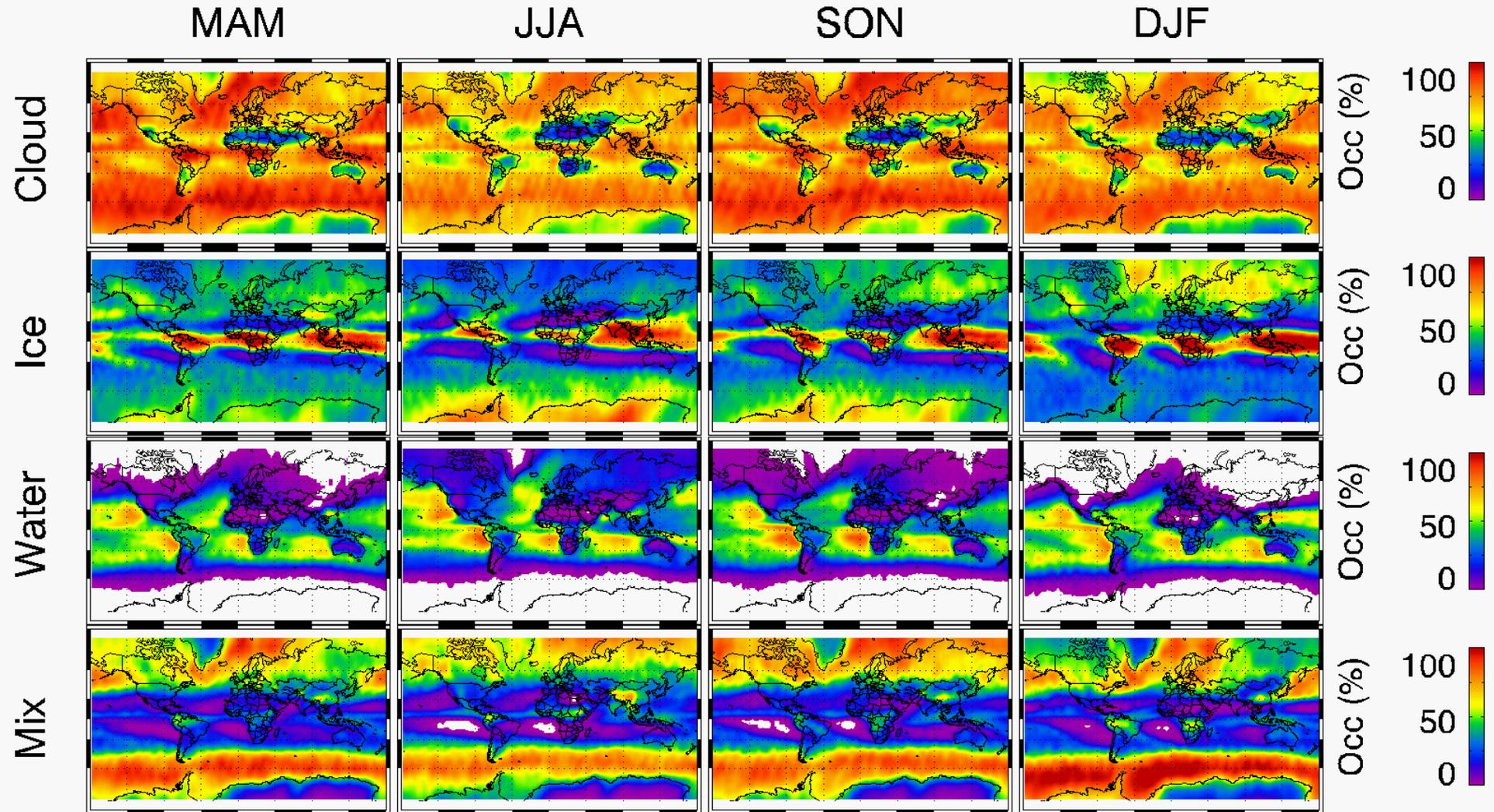


# CloudSat 2B-CLDCLASS-LIDAR Product



CloudSat DO-op mode: Relax the distance criteria to find closest 5 CALIOP profiles.

# Global Cloud Thermodynamic Phase Distribution



# Mass Liquid Water Fractions

